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several months. The sickness lasts about six months generally, seldom longer. The eruptions generally occur between the toes and fingers, on the back, at the corners of the mouth, the nose, etc.

## II. Ringworm (*Tinea imbricata*).

Ringworm is very general in the Marshall Islands, where as many as 10 per cent of the population may be said to suffer with it. As it does not affect the general health and is troublesome only through the irritation which it causes, the natives did nothing to heal it formerly. They are now using an ointment made of sulphur and cocoanut oil. The inhabitants call the disease "gogo." In the island of Yap it is called "fatafat," and in Ponape it is known as "kilinwai." In the Gilbert Islands it is called "tukunekune," and the natives named it "etemaue" in Nauru.

Another skin disease prevalent among the natives of the Marshall Islands is called by the inhabitants "djenn." With this disease, spots are found on the face, neck, and breast.

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

### *Treatment of vessels from Sydney on account of plague.*

HONOLULU, H. I., March 7, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on account of the recent appearance of bubonic plague at Sydney, New South Wales, all vessels entering here from that port will be ordered to the channel wharf and handled under our immediate supervision. The usual regulations for ports infected with plague as to disinfection of baggage and freight and the bathing of passengers will be enforced. I have forwarded through the agents of both of the passenger lines full instructions concerning the conduct of their vessels and the inspection of passengers while at Sydney, and have insisted that all precautions claimed to have been taken must be duly certified to by the United States consul. With these vessels at the channel wharf, capable, as the latter is, of being completely isolated from the shore in less than five minutes, there is very little danger from escaping rats. With the quick method of handling a vessel at this wharf the incoming and outgoing work can be performed in a very short time.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,  
*Passed Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

### *Confirming reports of deaths from plague.*

HONOLULU, H. I., March 7, 1902.

SIR: Referring to my telegrams of February 24 and March 3, 1902, concerning new cases of plague at Honolulu, I have the honor to report as follows:

The first death on February 17 occurred in the case of a pupil (a native girl) in the Kawaiahao seminary, which latter is located on King

street, not far from Punchbowl street. Dr. Pratt thinks it probable that the infection in this case was derived from Chinese candies or sweetmeats, which the child had eaten during the Chinese New Year. The bubo in this case was located in the left submaxillary region. The necropsy and bacteriological findings were characteristic.

The second death on February 17 occurred in a Chinaman who lived on Beretania street, opposite the tram car stables. The bubo was located in the left inguino-femoral region. The source of infection in this case is not known. No dead rats had ever been found about the premises.

The third death on February 17 occurred in a Chinaman, who lived in Kapalama, near the Kamehameha school. The necropsy findings showed this case to be of the pneumonic type of plague. The source of infection in this case is not known. This case was not reported to the board of health until after death, when a certificate presented by a Chinese physician giving the cause of death as "pain in the breast" aroused their suspicions and caused them to make the usual necropsy, which disclosed the truth.

The death on February 26 occurred in a Chinese girl living in Buckle Lane. The bubo was located in the right inguino-femoral region. No dead rats were found about these premises, and the source of infection is believed to be from Chinese food.

The death on February 28 occurred in a Chinaman who lived on the corner of Beretania and Pensacola streets. The bubo was situated in the right inguino-femoral region. The lungs were greatly congested. This man came to town from Waialae, a suburb of Honolulu, four days before his death, and was, from all accounts, sick when he arrived, so the source of his infection is especially puzzling.

The death on March 2 occurred in a Chinaman on King street, near the junction of Beretania. The bubo was located in the left inguino-femoral region. Source of infection unknown. All of these bodies were cremated at the quarantine station.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,*  
*Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report of quarantine on outgoing vessels.*

HONOLULU, H. I., March 11, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of outgoing quarantine transactions for the week ended March 8, 1902: Number of steamers inspected and passed, 3; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 1; number of cabin passengers inspected and passed, 109; number of steerage passengers detained and passed, 7; number of crew inspected and passed, 48; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 24; number of sailing vessels disinfected, 2.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,*  
*Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*